



# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 14

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Any kind of Housework, cleaning, gardening, etc. \$5000 a day and food. Address: JORGE COX, 53, Praça d'Acclamação, 3rd floor.

**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOSEPH R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DISPOND, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harehoff, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Valparaíso, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERCELA, Fortunato.—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging house.

OULE, Frederick.—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias.—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him in London, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate General.

YATES, George.—Passenger per S. S. Heria, landing in Rio March 24th was bound for S. João d'El-Rey, but has never appeared there.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896

**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 16, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí, opposite Custom House. WILLIAM C. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Esplanado da Yelga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 8 a. m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month, 11 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 2 a. m. on 3rd and 5th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateiro, English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.—Rua Rio de Janeiro 1. 1. 8. 7.30 p. m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. a. Fábula Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. R. BAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22. IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. 1. Worship at 11 a. m. 1. Biblical class studying the Holy Scriptures, at 2 p. m. 1. Gospel preaching, at 6.30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—214 Rua D. Anna Nery, bairro do Machado. Services: Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m. 1. MRS. R. RODGERS and FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastors. Primary School in the church building.

**Medical Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 10 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Ed. Chaput Prevost, professor of Histology, speciality of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alcaide, Lapa.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN HILL SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WHOLE SOCIETY'S AG. ENCY.—Rua Sete Setembro No. 71.—In sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—111 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from 10.00 to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Sampa, 1st floor. W. I. LUNNEY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. sent of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—A Lima telegram of the 28th says that a strong earthquake shock had been felt there, causing some damage to property. Considerable alarm prevailed, as this was considered premonitory to the disaster predicted by Fial's for the 29th.

—We are informed that military commissions are busily engaged in extracting particulars from the census papers, with a view to the early organization of the national guard. It is stated, on good authority, that Valparaíso will be called upon to furnish 8,000 guards, whilst the number for Santiago will be 15,000.—*Chilian Times*.

—A Lima telegram of the 27th says that the Peruvian government has marked a period of thirty days within which time the representatives of foreign governments must present their claims for losses incurred by citizens of their respective nationalities during the recent revolution. This is in marked contrast to the course pursued by Brazil.

—A Santiago telegram of the 27th states that the panic over the expected earthquake of the 29th had become really alarming. Men, women and children were abandoning their homes and fleeing to the open country to escape the threatened disaster. That city and Valparaíso were already nearly deserted. Many people, for lack of means, were taking refuge in the least populated suburbs where the danger from falling walls was not so great.

—A Valparaíso telegram of the 28th says the panic continues unabated over the great earthquake predicted by Fial's for the 26th. The city was already almost deserted, the people emigrating to the interior. The banks and commercial houses had closed, and it was expected that no one would remain in the city. The people are living in tents, or are seeking any shelter the open country affords. Santiago is also nearly deserted. A telegram of the 29th says that slight tremors had been felt which greatly increased the alarm. No one remained in the houses; the people who had been unable to leave the city, were all in the streets and squares. They had even slept in the streets the preceding night. The great disaster did not come, however, and they will now return home, sadder if not wiser.

—Some weeks ago we announced the suspension of the *Western Courier*, of Valparaíso, and that the proprietor had claimed that his editor had swindled him and had then escaped from the country. The said editor came to Buenos Aires with his family and secured a good situation on one of the English journals of that city. The circular letter of his Valparaíso employer, however, led to the loss of this situation. He then wrote to Valparaíso for proofs of the innocence of the charges made against him, and has recently submitted them to the editor of the *Southern Cross*. The latter finds that three-fourths of the accusations made by C. F. Holm of Valparaíso, are unmistakably false and utterly groundless, and the remainder he believes to be untrue. Holm is a hopelessly illiterate man and was speculating on the experience and intelligence of his editor.**ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.**

A Blue-book containing "Documents and correspondence relating to the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela," and consisting of nearly 500 pages, was issued last night. The documents cover the whole period of the history of Venezuela and Guiana from the discovery

in 1520, and their occupation by the Spanish and Dutch between 1520 and 1643, to the present time. The earlier documents are taken from the Spanish and Dutch official records, and are illustrated by a series of 180 maps, issued at various dates from 1635 to 1804, most of them of Dutch origin. A "preliminary statement" gives a general outline of the position assumed by Great Britain in the long-pending dispute with Venezuela as regards the boundary, and points out the way in which that position is supported by the documentary evidence here set out at length. The following, shortly, are the propositions which it is held are established by these documents:—(1) Long prior to, and at the date of, the treaty of Münster (1648) the Dutch had founded settlements in various parts of the territory of British Guiana, particularly upon the coast. (2) The only settlement established by Spain prior to that date was the post of San Thomé de Guayana. (3) During the whole period between 1648 and 1796 the Dutch were in uninterrupted possession of the entire coast line from the River Correntin to Barima. (4) During the same period they had explored the upper portions of nearly all the rivers, and to a considerable extent made settlements in the adjacent districts. (5) Prior to 1723 there was no settlement by the Spaniards in the territory in question except San Thomé de la Guayana. (6) Between 1724 and 1796 the Capuchin Missions were established south of the Orinoco, and gradually extended eastwards towards the Dutch territory, the furthest point occupied by the Spaniards being the village of Tuneremo, founded about 1788. (7) Before 1796 Dutch settlements had existed far up the Cayuni, a Dutch post was established near the River Yaurary, and the Dutch had full control of the whole basin of the Cayuni. (8) With the exception of the settlement of San Thomé de la Guayana and Missions, the Spaniards had exercised no authority or dominion whatever over the territory now in dispute. (9) Great Britain on becoming possessor of the colony succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch. (10) After 1796 Great Britain extended her settlements and exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all those rights by which nations usually indicate their claim to territorial possession. (11) Neither Spain nor Venezuela, after her declaration of independence, had at any time either possession or dominion over the territory in question. (12) Great Britain, while maintaining her just rights, has consistently shown her desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela as to the boundary. (13) The claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the River Essequibo has been based upon contentions which are in no way supported by the facts, and cannot be justified upon any reasonable ground. If the matter be treated, as one of status, the Great Britain as the successor of the Dutch is entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of all the rivers of Guiana south of the Orinoco which flow into the Atlantic.—*Financial News*, March 27th.

**"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."**

The Rosario Argentine correspondent of the Buenos Aires *Southern Cross* writes: "Inimitable English has afforded so much entertainment to the readers of that paper, does not like to have his errors corrected. It implies unfamiliarity with the language. On this point he writes:—

"Estimated colleague:—With some strangeness I have noticed that you yourself permit to correct the diction of my letters, the which I send, by you, at the periodic weekly important, *The Southern Cross*.

For this I owe to manifest my gratitude for the attention fine. Yet I feel that it wounds the dignity of my spirit. You must know that I have dedicated several points at my study of the tongue Saxon, and for consequence I have myself perfected above no matter much sinuosity of the idiom English. So much in the distinctness of the orthography as in the more profound knowledge of the grammar have I acquired the tongue. Of this manner I perceive that you shall not say me that I gather mistakes. I have now, for the soon, to pray at you not for disturb one word of these paragraphs interesting which I relate for you. (All right, Alfrelo, "Relate" away my boy, but spare me any further reproaches. I dread them.)

Guard with the chattering words (chattering and fador). A new grand (guajá) have I to convey to the knowledge of illustrious of the Mister Editor, above one individual French, fair, type of "atorrante." This subject dangerous penetrates the houses of families looking objects of the china broken for to mend.

Likes, in a little honest subject, him to penetrate the houses where the ladies are alone. The other day he penetrated one house respectful and proceeded that they gave him a fountain (fuente) to compose ("fuente para componer," means a "basin to mend," Alfredo, with all due respect—but no matter let us call it a "fountain.") The fountain was for to wash the hands. It stood with its corresponding jug on the wash stand of the dame. The chenterist disposed himself to mend the fountain. He struck it with one little tap (golpe), because me, Alfred, I'm boss here, and I must elucide whether you like it or not; *pegar* is not strike in this instance, but to sick; *colar* is not tail in this instance, but glue or paste. The tail held the fountain struck, which originated the applause of the dame. She him and three dollars. Here I remark that primarized the fountain not more value than two dollars.

Now, I must manifest that this chenterist astute sequestered the watch of the lady which lay on the same table of the fountain and bore it away.

It now refers itself that the dame treats to wash the hands. She lift up the jug. She cry out some far at the pour the water into the fountain, the tail (*cola*) of the chenterist wetting itself loses the force, the fountain becomes unstruck, the water fly over the universal bedoom—and in the lady repeatedly (*repentidamente* is *indubitably* Alfred) see that the man have cheat and rob her. She perceive that the watch have disappeared. She denunciated the felonship at the police. But these fools not comprehend the location of the thievated treasure.

Therefore: Guard with the chenterist. Your colleague, ALFRELO."

### Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 650,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

so, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
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Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

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From the Liverpool Courier.

## VENEZUELA AND BRITISH GUIANA.

Even in these present days of rapid trans-  
it, the Spanish main, that happy hunting-  
ground of the roaming worthies who flour-  
ished in the days of the Virgin Queen, is a  
somewhat far cry to the average English  
holiday-maker. It is not unlikely that a  
peep at the respective countries of British  
Guiana, upon whose behalf the English  
government has just issued an ultimatum,  
and Venezuela, the recipient thereof, may  
prove of interest at the present juncture,  
the more so as the British colony and South  
American republic present in every respect  
the strongest possible contrasts that two  
countries, the one adjacent to the other,  
can well do. Early in February, in the  
year 1595, Sir Walter Raleigh and his band  
of adventurers set forth in quest of this  
Dorado of the Occident, suffering from a  
severe attack of gold fever, the *auri sacra*  
*fames* of the Latin poet, and not unknown  
in this present year of grace, his bourn, to  
quote his own words as given by the indefat-  
igable Hakluyt in his "Voyages," being  
"that mighty, rich, and beautiful Empeir  
of Guiana, and that great and golden cite  
which the Spanish call El Dorado, and the  
naturals Manoa," and of which, he contin-  
ues, "many years since I had knowledge by  
relation."

The glowing visions of the golden city  
of Manoa have long ago vanished like the  
morning mist, but recent years have shown  
that the gallant seaman judged aright when  
he so stoutly maintained that Guiana was a  
golden land, and it is where it most abounds  
that the frontier line between Essequibo,  
the most western province of our colony,  
and Venezuela has to be marked out.

Eleven days after leaving Southampton  
the Royal Mail steamer anchors, punctual  
to the hour, on the Monday morning in  
Carlisle Bay, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and  
thence a branch steamer leaves the same  
day for Demerara, as it is often termed, but  
more correctly Georgetown, on the De-  
merara river, the chief city of the three  
provinces of Essequibo, Demerara, and  
Berbice, which constitute British Guiana,  
and without doubt the queen of West In-  
dian cities. Some time on the following  
Wednesday morning the blue Atlantic  
changes by degrees to a thick muddy flood,  
but so great is the volume of the mighty  
rivers which rush through Guiana seawards  
that some time elapses before the tops of  
palm trees and the chimneys of sugar  
houses show above the long sea wall which  
keeps Father Neptune from invading  
Georgetown streets, thus showing the favor-  
ite of the Dutch, so long possessors of the  
country; and indeed, if windmills were  
substituted for palm trees, there would be  
little to choose between the first sight of  
Guiana and that of Holland itself from the  
Mass or Scheldt. Anchoring at length in  
the turbid, swirling river, some three-  
quarters of a mile in width, the traveller is  
quickly transferred to one of the "stallings,"  
or wooden quays, backed by warehouses,  
from which he suddenly finds himself in the  
principal business street of Georgetown.  
Handsome and well-built stores and offices,  
wide, well-paved roadways and sidewalks,  
with, in most cases, light but strong ver-  
andahs to protect the foot passengers from  
the heat or torrents of tropical rains, are all  
calculated to impress upon the new arrival  
that he has not passed the bounds of civiliza-  
tion, and but for the varied throng that  
circulates therein he might imagine himself  
in a European city.

But the chief glory of Georgetown is  
found in the residential streets, where are  
the houses of the foreign or European com-  
munity, and, looking down Main Street  
from the jalousies of the hospitable George-  
town Club, few fairer sights of Nature's  
handiwork and mankind's efforts to har-  
monise therewith can be found. In the  
centre of a broad thoroughfare runs a canal,  
whose surface is wholly concealed by the  
huge leaves of the Victoria Regia lily; each  
bank is clothed with the greenest of grass,  
and from each there springs, over-arching  
the gigantic lilies, an avenue of flowering  
trees. A well-laid roadway stretches away  
on either side of the canal, and the picture  
is filled in right and left by detached houses  
of various styles, all built to give shade and  
comfort combined, each half hidden in a  
well ordered wilderness of palms, guana,  
and bread-fruit trees, paw-paws, and a host  
of others bewildering to the newcomer; while  
above all towers a kingly palm,

straight as an arrow, and branchless for 80 or 100 feet to where its crown of fionds commences. The Chinese and foreign quarter, lying south of the city, will also interest the stranger, for there the crowd is most motley. The Portuguese, who form a large item of the European population, of course wear no distinguishing costume; but there is the little East Indian coolie, with his lustrous-eyed, picturesquely bedizened mate; the Chinaman in his silken dress; the sable powerfully-built West Indian negro; whilst here and there a straight-haired Indian of Guiana may be seen. English and Germans, in cool white suits, complete the *mise-en-scène*. The market is one of the finest, and by far the most interesting in the West Indies, ranking with those to be found in Yokohama, Bombay, and, in a less civilized form, in tropical Africa.

The one fault of British Guiana at first sight is its flatness—no country could excel it in this respect—and a journey of some twenty miles to Mahacca on Guiana's only railway will best illustrate this to the visitor. There is no bridge along the entire length, and, consequently, double decked cars are in use. A view of the coolies' residences and of sugar plantations is afforded, but thanks to the disinterested efforts of British legislators to favor and further the interests of the fatherland—and the Continent generally—beet sugar has taken the place of the produce of our own colonies, and the weird productions, in the shape of wines and spirits (?) which emanate from Hamburg have ousted colonial rum for the most part. And so the finding of gold and establishing means of duty and properly working the same may yet cause the somewhat fallen fortune of the colony to rise again. Rapid rivers, broken here and there by cataracts, rushing through primeval forest, are for the most part the chief highway to the El Dorado of the present. So, much in the way of easy transport has yet to be developed; but the labor bureau, and the general working of the system under which men (principally from Barbadoes) are hired and cared for generally, leaves little to be desired.

Regular troops have long since been withdrawn from the colony, and a small force of militia is the only safeguard against a sudden surprise. The mouth of the Demerara river is not defended by artillery, consequently the most obsolete of war craft could play havoc with Georgetown in a few hours.

And now for the capital of Venezuela, or, first of all, its sea-port, La Guayra. From Georgetown we may get a steamer direct to Port of Spain, Trinidad; or, failing that, return to Barbadoes, and thence passing within what Kingsley in his stirring romance of "Westward Ho!" has happily named, in regard to bygone days, "that fairy ring of islands wherein Nature has concentrated all her beauty and man all his sin." We follow in the track of his hero, Amvas Irish, by way of St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines, not in such cockle shells as men adventured in those days, but by the Royal Mail as heretofore. The morning of the Wednesday we left Barbadoes on Monday evening sees us through the Bocas—the Dragon's mouth that guards the entrance to the maddest of Port of Spain and when landed we will pause awhile, not to describe the beauties of the second largest island of our West Indian p. sees ons, for that would take pages, but presuming that we have been resident there over so short a period, we have to provide ourselves with a passport, for Trinidad, at one time part of the mainland, but severed therefrom in course of ages by the volume of water from the mighty Orinoco, is, after the fashion set by frequenters—in cases of necessity—of perfide Albion, during any little excitement in Venezuela in the way of a revolution or other transient uprising, a welcome sanctuary.

Leaving on the Wednesday evening we call at Tobago, a pretty but not too wealthy little sand, and thence towards La Guayra. On Friday we pass Margarita, the famous island of pearls, behind which lies Cumana, an important port of Venezuela. Passing the low-lying islet of Tinigua, where Raleigh "caught great turtles," at sunrise on the Saturday we sight afar off mountains that tower some 12,000 feet almost abruptly from the surf of the waters of the Spanish Main. La Guayra next appears, a mere dhabat of houses perched on terraces almost scraped out of the mountain side. A

small breakwater which protects an equally insignificant harbor from the sea may contain a few steamers, but our gaze is fixed upon the Venezuelan navy, its flagship certainly, if not the only representative of its maritime force. It resembles a Thames pleasure steamer rather more than the defender of a great republic, but any shortcomings in what might be termed a somewhat unbusinesslike warship are amply atoned by a huge flag, the proud emblem of Venezuelan suzerainty, flaunting many and gorgeous colors. As so awkward a question as that of frontier delimitation is pending we are unable to ascertain the strength of her armament and crew.

So much for the defender of the harbors of Venezuela; but an advance upon the capital of the republic (Caracas) would be, as Mr. Kipling says, another story. High up among the mountains at the summit of Snowdon is from the sea level, it is from La Guayra only seven miles "as the crow flies," but more than three times that distance has to be covered by road or rail before the capital can be reached, through mountain gorges which are simply indescribable in their grandeur. The railway, which tried the pockets of many very severely, is now owned by an English company, and may be justly described as one of the railway wonders, if not actually one of the wonders of the world. Winding like some huge snake, breathing fire and smoke like the fabled dragons of old, the train seems almost to cling to the sides of the precipices by which alone it can reach its goal. Here some magnificent view is opened out; there we are shut in until it is a puzzle where we come out of the maze. Far down below we see, zigzagging around a hill, the rails by which we crept up to the dizzy height we occupy, and going on to the platform of one of the two cars and leaning over, holding fast by the iron support, it would be possible to drop a fair sized stone which would not rest save in the valley 2,000 feet below.

But Caracas is reached at last, the 23 miles taking some two hours or more, and a busy modern station giving out to wide streets, takes one back to Spain, for we have exchanged in a few short hours the tropics for a semi-tropical climate—for people clad in the garb of civilised Europe, fine streets, squares with handsome cafés opening thereupon, and a plaza, or place, which would be a credit to any Continental city; and here on Sundays and holidays the military band of some sixty performers transports one perforce to well-remembered scenes in fashionable Continental cities. Here in the evening one sees the youthful Romances of Caracas at the barred windows, behind which sit their respective Julies, while now and again the tinkling of a mandoline within betokens some accepted suitor holding sweet converse in presence of the inevitable *dneña*, for none but accepted suitors can enter the house of their beloved ones; their preliminary training, so to speak, must take place from without. Equipages—well horsed, well mounted riders, men well groomed as in Piccadilly—ladies here wearing the becoming mantilla and black dress of old Spain, there decked out in latest Paris modes, all betoken wealth and civilisation of its kind hardly to be expected by a visitor to this tropical copy of a Continental city. Looking southward is an undulating plain, while on either hand there rise mountains clad in greenery to the summits, yet another 3,000 or 4,000 feet above this mountain city.

Notice has been taken of the Venezuelan navy. A few words about the army would not be out of place. Those who have seen the armies of such Central American republics as Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Guatemala have, perchance, not been too favorably impressed thereby. The Venezuelan army is perhaps superior thereto, but not to an extravagant degree. The discipline is lax in the extreme, while the officers present a somewhat bizarre appearance, as owing probably to the initial outlay for a full uniform being too great—it is somewhat gorgeous, and resembles the full dress of a Belgian infantry officer—they commence with a snako, by degrees a pair of trousers are obtained, and so it takes a considerable time before the full kit is arrived at. A uniform does not necessarily mark or make a soldier, but the army of Venezuela will require to be considerably improved before it can meet a handful of European troops in the field.

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This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

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The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

## PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee. . . . . Rs. 3\$000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee. . . . . Rs. 3\$500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

## Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

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Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely refitted, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot to be excelled.



From the New York Herald, February 2, 1896.

**D'ANVILLE'S MAP OF GUIANA'S BOUNDARY.**

In the article by Mr. Charles H. Lugin, in the *Herald* of Sunday, January 26, on Guiana's boundary a century ago, the writer gives a quotation from a manuscript history of Guiana, which he says is in his possession, and adds that a reference in the quotation "to the map sent by the Spanish government to D'Anville, the French geographer, on which the lines of Dutch Guiana are laid down in accordance with a description given herein, seems to be important, and the map, if it could be found, would be almost conclusive evidence."

The quotation from the manuscript which he gives says nothing about any map. The words of the quotation are as follows:—"With respect to the Dutch line, it appears by certain authentic documents transmitted by the Count of Spain to M. D'Anville, Geographer and Engineer to the King of France, in which there is a distinct and full description of the Dutch territories, wherein the line extends to the westward of Lake Amacura, making a distinct curve for the Lake of Parima and then running up to the Rio Negro, according to the dotted line on the general map of Guiana."

It does not follow from the statement that certain authentic documents were transmitted by the court of Spain to D'Anville; that one of these documents was a map of Dutch Guiana, with a dotted line showing the boundaries of that colony. There may have been a map, but this is not necessarily inferable from the statement. It does not appear from the quotation when these documents were sent from Spain to the French geographer, but in D'Anville's atlas of 1752 there is a map of the northern part of South America in which the boundaries of Dutch and French Guiana are strictly marked by colored lines, and the boundaries of Dutch Guiana, as therein laid down, are in accordance with the statement made by the writer of the manuscript in Mr. Lugin's possession. This map may have been made by D'Anville, from documents transmitted to him by the Spanish court, as the manuscript states. In this map, Lake Amacura (or Amucu, as the map has it), lies south of the southern boundary and east of the western boundary of Dutch Guiana, as laid down, and the curved line referred to in the manuscript is drawn from the point of junction of the southern and western boundaries passing Lake Parima (a lake then believed in, but which does not exist), and then, as the writer of the manuscript states, is carried to the Rio Negro, a branch of the Amazon, and continued to the Amazon itself.

This map of D'Anville, of 1752, has this cartographical importance, that it represents the territory now in dispute as then belonging to the Dutch.

In my article on this controversy in the *Herald* of January 19, I did not refer to D'Anville's map, because my space was too limited to include all the cartographical evidence from the middle of the last century to the period of the cession of Guiana by the Dutch to the English in 1814, containing myself with the general statement that all the cartographical evidence during this period of about forty years, so far as I had been able to ascertain, warranted the statement that the now disputed territory was then generally recognized by cartographers as belonging to the Dutch.

I avail myself of this occasion to give some additional important information upon the matter in dispute. There is a large map, in six sheets, of the coast of Guiana and the interior, from the observations of Captain Edward Thompson, made in the year 1781 and published in London in 1783. This map is called a "geo-hydrographic survey of the coast of Guiana and the interior parts, as far as they have been explored by the French and the Dutch." This is the best map of the coast of Guiana and of the interior, so far as then explored, that I know of, and a copy of it is in the library of the New York Historical Society. The importance of this map is that it gives the exact extent of the territory claimed by the Dutch west of the Essequibo, and all the posts, settlements and forts that I have previously mentioned. It shows the point Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco, which, it states, is the "Cape Brene" of the Dutch, and then gives, under the name of the River Barima, which flows into the sea at the mouth of the Orinoco, these words:—"Western boundary of the Dutch, according to their claim."

The Captain Thompson, from whose observations in 1781 this map was made was at that time a naval commander under Lord Rodney, and took possession of the mouths of the three rivers of Dutch Guiana running into the sea, the Pomaron, the Essequibo and the Demerara, in order to cut off any possible assistance by the Dutch to the American colonies, then struggling for independence, owing to his belief that the Dutch traders from these settlements furnished supplies to the Americans. This does not diminish the value of this map, so carefully prepared and so superior to any that preceded it, for the possession of the mouths of these rivers was but temporary, since the English did not take full possession of the Dutch colony by conquest until fifteen years afterward.

Another map, also in the library of the New York Historical Society, of the Dutch settlements in Surinam, Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, by J. Bew, was published in London in the year when Captain Thompson made the observations from which the former map was compiled—that is, in 1781. This map is said to have been compiled from a French original, the name of which is not given. It is of equal importance with that of Captain Thompson, as it gives by a carefully dotted line the western boundary of Dutch Guiana, as the river Amacura, a river flowing from the south into the sea at the mouth of the Orinoco. It thus represents the now disputed territory as belonging to the Dutch, and is in accordance, therefore, with a map found in the atlas of the French geographer Sanson (dated 1669). This is called a map of "Amerique Meridionale," and represents Caribana as divided by a dotted line from the Spanish territory of New Andalusia, east of the Orinoco, and entirely separated, therefore, from Caribana.

Another important map of South America is that by Thomas Sayre, published in London in 1789 (seven years before the conquest of Dutch Guiana). This gives the exact boundaries of Dutch Guiana by colored lines, showing that the whole of the now disputed territory from the mouth of the Amacura (already mentioned as the river flowing into the sea at the mouth of the Orinoco) to the mouth of the Essequibo, was then Dutch territory, and gives also the names of the settlements before referred to, and shows the Maroni River separating Dutch Guiana from French Guiana.

Other important confirmations of the western extent of the Dutch territory are found in the work of Alcedo, the eminent Spanish historian and geographer, referred to in my previous article. As in that article, I now make the references to G. A. Thompson's English translation, concerning which it should be said that while it gives substantially the sense of the original, the translator was a poor scholar, and has very frequently misunderstood and even omitted essential statements of the Spanish writer. In volume 4 of the English translation, page 357, is the following:—

"Muruci, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana, possessed by the Dutch. It joins various others and enters the Cuyuni [Cuyuni] by the s. side."

This river, as appears from Codazzi's map of Colombia, flows into the Cuyuni, of which it is an affluent, on the south side, more than two degrees of longitude, or 150 miles, to the west of the Essequibo.

In volume 4 of the English translation, page 216, the River Pomaron is described:—

"Poumaron, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part called Dutch Guayana. It rises in the serrania of Imataca, runs n. e. and enters the sea 107 miles from the mouth Grande or De Hano Navios of the Orinoco. It is the boundary of Dutch Guayana." \* \* \*

The original text reads as follows:—"Poumaron, Rio de la Provincia de la Guayana en la parte que poseen los Holandeses, nace en la serrania de Imataca, corre al N. E., y desemboca al mar 25 leguas distante de la boca grande o de Navios del Orinoco: es le termino occidental de las posesiones de los Holandeses." \* \* \*

The correct rendering is as follows:—

"Poumaron, a river of the province of Guiana in the part which the Dutch possess. It rises in the range of Imataca, runs to the northeast and empties into the sea, twenty-five leagues distant from the great, or ship, mouth of the Orinoco. It is the western limit of the possessions of the Dutch." \* \* \*

In my former paper I stated that the Spaniards never settled in any part of the now disputed territory other than that close to the eastern bank of the Orinoco. As confirmatory of this statement and the evidence of the maps above mentioned, I may refer to a recent history of British Guiana from 1688 to 1891, by J. Rodway, published three years ago at Georgetown, Demerara, because it contains what I regard as a carefully prepared and reliable account of the Dutch settlements west of the Essequibo, and explains why the Spaniards never succeeded in effecting any settlements in the disputed territory, while the Dutch did succeed in making them. He says that the Caribs were the most powerful of all the tribes of tropical America and abhorred the very name of the Spaniards. He says that in every attempt the Spaniards made to enter Guiana they were driven away, and that for nearly a century the country was preserved to the natives intact; that when the Dutch came they proclaimed themselves enemies of Spain, and were permitted by the Caribs to make small settlements, and, as the trade with the natives became more extensive, they were allowed to establish posts in the interior; that the whole country, from the Orinoco to the Essequibo, while effectually closed to the Spaniards, was open to the Dutch; that while a Spaniard at that period could not travel in that part of Guiana, the Dutchmen, on the other hand, were free of the whole region.

As a further confirmation of these statements from a disinterested source, I will call attention to an extract from the "Travels in South America During the Years 1801-2-3 and 4, by F. Depons, Late Agent of the French Government at Caracas. Translated from the French. 2 vols. London, 1807."

M. Depons says, volume 2, page 355:—"It is, in fact, certain that Spanish Guiana, which on the map appears to occupy thirty leagues up coast from the mouths of the Oronoko to Cape Nassau, does not occupy one inch; for the natives have defended their independence so that, having never been converted, reduced nor vanquished, they are in law and in fact as free as they were before the discovery of the New World. \* \* \* The Dutch court, with a great deal of earnestness, the friendship and alliance of the Caribs. They obtain it with so much the more facility as they do not preach to them the inconvenient morality of the Spaniards, but make, on the contrary, an apology for their manners and habits. It is asserted that these political relations they do not fail to nourish the hatred of the Caribs against the Spaniards, and to attach them to themselves by the bonds of interest."

All this shows that the Spaniards never acquired any of the disputed territory because they could not.

CHARLES P. DALY.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

—It is reported that Spanish military engineers have been engaged to serve in the Argentine army.

—The continued absence of the Brazilian minister, Dr. Abbott, from Buenos Aires is causing comment.

—The January statistical returns for Buenos Aires are: 2,372 births (12  $\frac{1}{4}$  % illegitimate); 422 marriages; 1,296 deaths; 10,321 immigrant arrivals and 3,433 departures; estimated population 680,490.

—The new chief of police in Buenos Aires has resolved to make that force a civilian body, and has therefore removed all appearances of its former military character, including rifles, armed guards at the stations, &c.

—While Ferrari is charging an enormous and almost prohibitive price for the coming opera season, the energetic empresario Cicchi is quietly collecting an admirable company which will please the public at reasonable prices. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The Buenos Aires *Revista*, whose editor lives in Belgrano, denies the statements in regard to the removal of all quarantine persons from that suburb to Martin Garcia island on March 8th. The *Revista* says that the removal was well managed and that the people went willingly and cheerfully.

—The mysterious Butler murder, which occurred in Montevideo some months ago and which was supposed to have had some political motive in its origin, has now taken on a new phase. A new "criminal fact" has taken charge, and his first act, after studying the case, is to issue warrants for the possession of the district and the public commissary on duty where the murder was committed. Strangely enough both of these warrants disappeared some time ago, while the police were arresting suspected parties and noisily following false trails.

—Argentine sugar is selling at 18 cents per kilo in England and at 20 cents per kilo at home. This is one of the equities of that monstrous swindling institution called "protection." The same trick has been played for years in the United States, and yet there are multitudes of good people who can not see the imposition.

—The municipality of Rosario owes about \$100,000,000 gold and a representative of the creditors is again trying to effect some arrangement. The highly civilized citizen of that municipality, however, pretends to pay nothing and keep the creditors negotiating. It reflects no credit on the Argentine to practice such dishonesty.

—During the past year the British Hospital at Montevideo received 294 patients, including 16 females, and treated 114 out-patients. The number of deaths was 14. The receipts from all sources amounted to \$10,587.27 gold, of which \$4,144.58 were from patients' accounts, and the expenditures to \$11,299.81, showing a deficit of \$712.54.

—The Argentine demonstration of sympathy with Italy came off on the 25th, and even cabinet ministers took part in it. We trust that Menelik will now demand an explanation from Argentina. The editor of the *Southern Cross* threatens to send a congratulatory telegram to Menelik as an offset to this demonstration. If he does, he can count on the *Aves* also.

—It is now stated that it is not probable that any ship will be accepted by the Argentine government in Italy cannot be completed before December next. This means that Chile will in the meantime have received from the Arm-Strong Co. two or three new vessels, including an ironclad of some 7000 tons, which will probably be launched next week. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—New cases of suspected yellow fever continue to appear at Belgrano and at the quarantine. Would it not be well for the said authorities to investigate the neighborhood where these cases appeared to see if some local cause does not exist for the illness? Unsanitary conditions sometimes produce a fever akin to yellow fever, but which is really not yellow fever at all.

—The arrangement of Kennis' failure is announced. The London Bank (London and River Plate) in which the estate owes 250,000 dollars gold, takes over all the assets and pays his other creditors 60 % of the sums owing to them, and pays in full a mortgage debt of \$80,000 gold. The total liabilities amounted to \$600,000 gold. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The utter want of reliability in the official health reports that emanate from Rio, are again apparent. Yesterday it was stated that the deaths from yellow fever were only fifty, but private and trustworthy news gives the death rate yesterday as one hundred and fifty. —*Times*, Buenos Aires. The "utter want of reliability" in this case will be found at 274 Reconquista, where the *Times* is published.

—The police have been asked to interview a gentleman who passes his spare time in conducting himself a municipal inspector. In that capacity he visits drinking shops, dances, conventions, lively saloons, &c., and imposes fines upon unruly citizens. He gives a remuneration for prompt payment. When the police lay hands upon that inspector he will not move any more, fines be availed. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—An old resident of Buenos Aires now living in Belgrano, is talking of the yellow fever scare, says that nearly the same conditions prevailed in that suburb during the great yellow fever epidemic of 1871. At that date, he says, the streets were soon up at a standstill for several months during the hottest season of the year. There can be no doubt that a great deal of danger to public health lies in town up streets, especially after a heavy rain. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—An extraordinary case of police zeal is reported from Tucuman. A man having died suddenly, a police commissary was called upon to search the body, according to custom. He found a revolver and \$40, and thereupon delivered to the expectant relatives of the deceased the weapon and only \$16, saying that the remaining \$24 was retained as a fine for carrying arms. This is about the first time we have heard of a dead man being fined. —*Montevideo Times*.

—Salta is going back to the real old-fashioned way of collecting taxes and revenue, such as used to be in vogue in Europe in the middle ages and also fifteen hundred years ago. It sells at auction the privilege of farming and collecting the taxes in the highest bidder, and thus reinstates the old time tax-gatherers as he used to flourish among the Jews. Yesterday a bid of 32,000 dollars was made for the privilege of collecting certain municipal taxes. The tribe of publicans will soon flourish at this rate, and Salta will have some trouble sooner or later with them. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Western Railway Company has ordered fifty new wagons for carrying live stock, two new goods engines, which are being made in the company's shops, six new locomotives from Baldwin Locomotive Works, 200 box cars from England, this last order being telegraphed for, with orders to deliver as soon as possible; many of the cattle cars now used on this railway are in a bad condition and are said to be unfit for use. Mr. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia was here last year and we suppose the six locomotives were then ordered. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—By the way, the Italians in Chili are very mad because Count Antumil, their minister here in Buenos Aires is so friendly with the government. They blame him for this country's purchase of the *Garibaldi* and *Tacuari*, and for the alleged Luigi's specialism in fortification. They have even sent a petition to Humbert requesting the withdrawal of the Italian minister from this country. It is difficult to see what Italians resident in Chili have to do with Argentine affairs. It is very kind of them to meddle in our concerns; but it might be just as well for them to take to heart the mural contained in the story of the man who made a lifetime by reminding his own business. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 31ST, 1896.

*We must again request our subscribers in the provinces not to delay sending us their remittances. This may be done by registered letter, postoffice money order, or through the banks. We have no facilities for collecting these small amounts, and we must therefore depend upon our subscribers to forward their subscriptions without waiting for us to make a formal application. The aggregate of these small amounts is large enough to somewhat embarrass our work, particularly at a time when the costs of material have been so largely increased, and this, we are confident, is a result which none of our old subscribers would knowingly cause.*

THE repeated complaints of merchants and consumers in regard to the excessive duties and custom-house charges, ought to convince the government that taxation in this direction has been carried much too far. We are aware that the executive is powerless to a great extent to remedy the evil, but it can surely interpret all doubts on the side of moderation, as the minister of finance has so frequently done, it can repress the unjust exactions of mercenary officials, and it can prepare an urgent recommendation to congress for the immediate repeal of the more burdensome taxes of the last budget law and for the just equalization of the whole tariff. More than this, the minister should not fail to recommend the adoption of a rule forbidding tariff legislation in the annual budget laws. The gross blunders of the last budget in this particular is an eloquent illustration of the danger of combining such subjects and of imposing new taxes hastily. The injury to commerce has been incalculable, and the whole country has suffered accordingly. It is idle to impose exorbitant taxes upon the people in order to protect misplaced industries, for, after all, the comfort and prosperity and happiness of the masses are of infinitely more importance to the state than the profits of a few industries. Most noticeable of all these burdensome taxes are those imposed upon medicines and medicinal preparations. It so happens that the enormous increase in these taxes comes in company with widespread epidemics of yellow-fever, which extend along the coast from Pará to Paraná. To increase the cost of drugs and disinfectants at such a time is simply suicidal. The few greedy manufacturing chemists of this capital, who are responsible for these taxes, can not begin to supply a tenth of the medicinal preparations required, and the physicians generally will not have them even if they could. We know of practitioners who insist on the imported articles, notwithstanding the cost, for they justly urge that they can not be responsible for remedies in whose preparation they have no confidence. These taxes, then, are obstacles to the humane work of curing the sick and of preserving health.

They are premiums on epidemics and unsanitary conditions. Surely the government can not fail to see the terrible injustice and barbarity of such laws, and to feel the need of urging congress to at once remedy the evil. Then, too, there is urgent need of reforming the custom-house. There have always been abuses in that public department, but they are now multiplied a hundred-fold. The lax and unprincipled administrations of the last few years have filled it with men who neither work nor understand their business. There are examiners there who refuse to do more than two or three hours work per day, and who impose fines on any pretext, even in violation of the law. It is useless to complain to the inspector, for he can not enforce his own orders. There is at present no order, no system, no discipline, and no observance of the law in that department. And, more than this, the victims are without recourse, for their complaints are ignored and their refusal to submit to unjust decisions is punished by new impositions at every turn. It is a burning disgrace to the whole country that its commerce, on which so much depends, should be subjected to such rapacity and irresponsible authority. It discredits the government, and oppresses the people.

ASIDE from its mischievous, if not perilous character, the military pronouncement of the 21st inst. was one of the greatest farces which could possibly have taken place. It was open bouffe throughout, and the theatrical accessories and serious aspect given to it, only made it all the more amusing. To illustrate, let us consider the circumstances. A special meeting of the military club of this city was called to consider matters of great importance to the profession. Such an invitation implies that some question of importance demands urgent attention. It might imply that some great danger threatened the country, or that some purely military question, such as reorganization, or a change in drill manual, etc., required consideration. The meeting was held and was attended by many general officers and a large number of subordinate officers of all branches of the service. It was then stated that the republic is in danger, that the monarchists are conspiring against it, and that all true republicans must renew their pledges to defend the republic, even to the shedding of their hearts' blood. Impassioned speeches were made, the monarchists were denounced and threatened and a resolution was passed pledging the armed classes to the defence of the republic and its imperilled institutions. Now let us see what cause there was for all this theatrical demonstration. There were three or four declared monarchist papers in the country, another one was announced to appear, and one had just suspended publication (in Santos) for want of support. In São Paulo, a small number of monarchists had openly met and organized for the purpose of creating a political party and making a propaganda. In doing this they declared themselves opposed to conspiracy and violence, their motives were legitimate and their methods would be peaceful and regular. They did nothing secretly, nothing irregularly, nothing illegally. They organized like any other citizens might do in forming a new party. So far as we are informed, nothing beyond this has been done. A score or two of prominent men, always known as monarchists, have identified themselves with the movement, and some scores, perhaps hundreds, of men have expressed their approval. The party has no representative in Congress, nor in the administration, nor, so far as we know, in the courts, nor in any state government and legislature. It unquestionably has many sympathizers, but its organization is purely academic and includes no more than a few scores of quiet, orderly, peace-loving citizens. There is not a bully, nor a braggart among them. They propose to criticize the republic and its administration, and to advocate the superiority of the monarchy. And this is all! This is the cause for all this demonstration! This is the danger which threatens the republic, and against which the army and navy must prepare to fight! Were it not so hopelessly absurd, it would be pitiful, for it would indicate a very general attack of lunacy. No sensible man believes for one moment that the monarchists are threatening revolution, or that any danger to the country exists. The only perils that we can now see are those of misgovernment and military dom-

ination. In fact, there is more danger to the republic in that military pronouncement of the 21st than in all the monarchist papers and organizations together, and in all the conspiracies they might venture upon.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There are still cases of yellow fever at Bahia.

—The fever epidemic in Rio Clara is nearly extinct.

—All the hotels at Pocos de Caldas are said to be crowded.

—The senate of the São Paulo state assembly met and organized yesterday.

—A few cases of fever are reported from the vicinity of Brotas, São Paulo.

—Both small-pox and malignant fevers have been raging in the state of Paraíba.

—There were twelve cases of yellow fever under treatment in Araraquara, S. Paulo, on the 26th inst.

—The inauguration of the new governor of Rio Grande do Norte, Dr. Chaves Filho, took place on the 27th inst.

—In Niteroi on the 24th inst. a man was arrested for insulting the commander of the 38th battalion of infantry.

—Three of the fugitive soldiers from Araraquara, S. Paulo, have been captured. They had turned highway robbers.

—The proprietress of the Hotel Madrid in Santos was robbed of jewellery and money to an aggregate value of 18,000\$ on the 23rd inst.

—The corner-stone of a practical agricultural school is to be laid at Piracicaba, São Paulo, to-day in the presence of the governor of the state.

—On the 24th inst. both houses of the Pará legislature passed resolutions declaring their solidarity with the motion voted at the military club.

—On the 24th inst. at Platânia, Bahia, a man named Dionisio killed a police sergeant and wounded another and also a private in the police force.

—From the 17th to the 22nd inst. there were 49 interments in the Marbury cemetery at Niteroi, 15 of the respective deaths having been caused by yellow fever.

—On the 23rd inst. Gov. Barthosa Lima received birth-day presents valued at 18,000\$000. It is worth while to be governor, if one can have birth-days pretty often.

—New cases of yellow fever continue to appear at S. Carlos, do Pinhal, S. Paulo, and the local newspaper is advising the refugees not to return to the town for some time yet.

—According to the returns from Amazonas the opposition seems to have stolen a march upon the government. In Manaus the opposition candidate was elected governor by a large majority.

—The reports received from the gubernatorial election held in Amazonas on the 25th inst. are conflicting, both parties claiming the victory. There is said to have been much pressure and fraud.

—The robberies in São Paulo are becoming formidable. If the police continue to show masterly inactivity in dealing with these criminals, the citizens will have to try the "vigilance committee," or move away.

—The opposition has carried the election at Caxias, Maranhão. The government party has protested. It is remarkable that trouble should be taken to prevent when manipulating the returns is so easy and common.

—A telegram of the 29th from Sergipe says that Col. Valladao's chief of police recently had a quarrel with one of the colonel's superior judges and drew his revolver on him. They were separated by the acting governor of the state.

—The *Provincia do Pará* of the 5th inst. says that in the preceding two weeks the *Afericordia* hospital of Pará had admitted 45 yellow-fever patients, of which 17 had been discharged cured, 9 had died and 19 were still under treatment.

—It would appear from Bahia telegrams that an epidemic of yellow fever has really broken out in that city. Cases are continuing to appear in the city, and the law school has suspended its sessions because some of the students have fallen ill with the fever.

—Col. Valladao is now on his way down to this capital, but the middle in Sergipe goes on all the same. The authorities, so-called, are continually assaulting courts, legislators and citizens who may not be in submissive accord with the Valladao government.

—The *S. Paulo Reporter* says that an Italian physician recently refused to give a death certificate for a child he had been treating because the father could not give him a \$5000 for the service. That physician should have his diploma taken away from him.

—We do not know what the question is, but the editor of the *Jornal do Povo*, of Taubaté, has been prosecuted for libel and on the 21st the case was tried. The editor was absolved, and was thereupon embraced by the people in the court-room, the sentence being considered a triumph for free press. But surely the people of Taubaté will not hold that slender is one of the rights of the press.

—The Argentine minister of war and his chief of staff are now visiting Mendoza and are to inspect the frontier.

—The Argentine government has now thrown out the counter-proposition of Chili in regard to the boundary, which is said to have been based upon the adoption of the *Andes meridional* as a dividing line. Of course there is renewed agitation in Chili over this, and it is reported that the Argentine minister in Chili, Quirino Costa, has resigned.

—Because of a petty dispute over the exposition of a piece of jewellery at an Italian bazaar in aid of the Abba-Gama soldiers, the Italian minister at Buenos Aires, Count Annunelli, and the ex-consul at S. Paulo, Count Compiere de Brichaux (they are all counts!) want to fight a duel. Honor seems to be of much more consequence with such men than dignity and common-sense.

—We regret to state that there has been a very serious disturbance in the Naval School. It is quite impossible to get at the truth of all that occurred, but it is beyond doubt that the conduct of about 60 cadets was extremely disgraceful. A sergeant was disobeysed, insulted and killed, and other grave breaches of discipline committed. Several cadets have been expelled from the school for their connection with this painful scandal.—*Southern Cross*, March 13.

—A German colleague insinuates that the *Diario* took certain facts and criticisms regarding the Spanish army in Cuba, from its leader on the previous morning and published them as telegrams from Germany the same afternoon. The coincidence, in fact, between the leader in the German paper and the telegram in the *Diario* is very striking, but it may only be a coincidence after all. We have warned our readers already that not all that is printed under the heading of telegrams has come over the wire. Sometimes it comes in letters, and sometimes it comes in neither way. The imagination is simply drawn upon and the public imposed upon by the heading.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The prison was visited the other day by two judges. They found everything wrong. Prisoners are ill-treated—starved, beaten, &c. There are people whose trials have been pending for years, &c. In fact, the visiting commission found that the Rosario prison was a disgrace to the country. But we all knew that long ago. Still the bayonets of a regiment of the line guard it, and gentlemen wear in the uniform of Argentine military officers superintending all this abuse. Not to make comparisons, or invidious distinctions, Mr. Editor, there are countries in this world where military officers would smash their swords across their knees, and where they would remove defenceless prisoners, and where they would remove their profession if called upon or ordered to mount guard over a provincial prison. Guarding thieves and burglars, and murderers!—pah! this is not soldier work. But when a soldier smashes it, when he smashes it, and when he hammers his prisoners—who can you expect?—Rosario correspondence of the *Southern Cross*.

—It is surely bad enough that our retrogressive legislators should have revived gambling by decreasing the re-issuance of the lottery, and should have subjected the busy city to the constant annoyance of the lottery vendors who pester us at every step, but it is worse when the police allow leggers with stupefied children, or offensive diseases, or disfigurements by accident, to sit, stand, or wander round the streets, and into the offices, in pursuit of their calling, instead of removing them to the "basile" wherever they might be lodged. For the last two or three days a beggar with his left arm severed above the elbow, and with a ghastly looking stump protruding naked from his sleeve, has been standing in the neighborhood of the London and River Plate Bank, hindering this horrible mutilation in the face of every passer-by to arouse his pity and generosity. We believe that many of these beggars could earn their living by honest work, but being lazier and apparently more lucrative, and they naturally prefer it: now that we have a new boom at the head of the police, we earnestly hope that he will sweep the beggar, the lottery ticket seller, and other nuisances off the busiest streets in the city.—*Argentine*, Buenos Aires.

—The public health record for the week is certainly replete with incident—and not without tragic interest. The yellow fever was found to have taken too firm a hold in Belgrano in health with in the ordinary way, so the health board adopted other and more radical measures. It was resolved to transport all the inhabitants of the houses in the immediate vicinity of which the fever broke out to Martin Garcia island, and if there were any patients to send them on board the floating hospital. On Sunday morning 42 persons were taken away from their homes in Belgrano and sent out to the roads, 37 of them were landed on Martin Garcia, and five yellow fever patients were placed on board the floating hospital. The bungling manner in which this apparently simple operation was effected completely disappointed all the hopes which the public had previously entertained of the efficiency of the "public assistance," and gave a very dismal idea of what would occur in case a really alarming situation had to be faced. The 42 people were taken in vans and cars from their homes to the mole where the paving stones are hauled for the use of the Belgrano streets. The steambot *Dola* had been chartered for the voyage to the mals, and should have been waiting for the passengers at sunrise. The boat did not arrive until three hours afterwards. Meanwhile the five fever patients and their relatives and neighbors had been the whole time under a blazing sun, and exposed also to a hot wind. On the voyage out the passengers suffered considerably, and two more of them arrived at their destination attacked by the fever. The patients were all taken to the floating hospital where they are progressing favorably. Since then, and notwithstanding repeated attempts at disinfection on the part of the authorities, other persons out of Belgrano fell ill with the fever. They were immediately sent off to the floating hospital by a steamer which, in view of such contingencies, has been laying off Belgrano all the week. Amongst those landed on Martin Garcia last Sunday some fever cases have also occurred.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, March 13.

—The president of the municipal chamber of Jaboticabal, S. Paulo, has issued a bulletin advising all the inhabitants to leave the town, since the municipal authorities have nearly exhausted their resources without being able to check the progress of yellow fever.

—In the parish of S. Francisco de Paula, in the municipal district of Jol de Fora, a meeting of planters has been called to protest against burdensome taxation. This is a step in the right direction and it is to be hoped that the example of these planters will be followed by others.

—The violence of the fever epidemic in Campinas is shown by the following returns of the isolated hospital for the 9 days ending the 17th inst.: under treatment on the 8th 14, admitted during 9 days 40, discharged cured 7, died 29, remaining under treatment 18. This shows a death rate of nearly 54 per cent.

—A São Paulo telegram of yesterday's date published in the *Jornal do Brasil* this morning says that on Sunday there were 600 cases of yellow fever in Campinas. We are inclined to think that there is either some exaggeration or error in this report, as 600 cases in a town of the size of Campinas means a most calamitous epidemic.

—In S. Paulo on the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock a. m., 13 prisoners made their escape from the casa de correção. They were pursued by the police, which overtook them at the custom-house. A fight ensued and some of the fugitives were captured, but again succeeded in effecting their escape. Several persons were wounded in the mêlée.

—In Pernambuco the partido republicano federal varies a little its usual programme of promoting an exchange of places between governors and senators. In this instance, Corrêa de Araújo succeeds Barbosa Lima in the governorship, Rosa e Silva takes Corrêa de Araújo's place in the federal senate and Barbosa Lima takes Rosa e Silva's seat in the chamber of deputies.

—According to the count of the *Diário da Bahia*, in the recent election for municipal intendente, Freire de Carvalho received 2,833 votes and Paula Guimarães 2,791. According to the count of the *Correio de Notícias*, the vote stood as follows:—Paula Guimarães, 2,876; Freire de Carvalho, 2,846. As Paula Guimarães was the candidate of the governor's party, the latter count will probably be adopted.

—In São Paulo there is an impression that the *Pais* is using the military pronunciamento to "boom" the presidential aspirations of "General" Quintino Bocayuva. And it is said, moreover, that the Paulistas are not at all disposed to furnish gas with which to inflate Quintino's balloon. The little "general" can mount his penholder and enter the campaign for the presidency if he wishes, but he can not count upon São Paulo to back him.

—A local paper at Americo Brásileense, São Paulo, relates that a poor man, a foreigner, took passage on train at Jaboticabal a few days ago for that station. He was very ill, showing all the symptoms of yellow fever. On arriving at Americo Brásileense the station-master would not allow him to stop, but sent him on to Araraquara. At the last named place the sanitary officer took charge of him, saying that he could not have lived to reach the next station.

—The monarchist students of São Paulo have published a protest against the recent pronunciamento of the armed classes, and particularly against the assertion of one of the officers that they should "use every means, within and outside the law, against the monarchists." The students advise these pugnacious soldiers that it would be better for them to oppose the invasion of their territory by the English and French, than to threaten the unarmed classes from within the safe shelter of their club.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The opposition papers of Rio Grande do Sul severely criticise the motion voted on the 21st inst. at the military club of Rio de Janeiro, contending that the army has no right to discuss politics. The *Artista* says that the prospects of the republic are gloomy indeed if it is defended only by speeches and motions. The danger to the republic, it adds, comes not from the monarchists, but from the dissolution of the army through lack of discipline and from the apprehensions of civilians dominated by the fear inspired by the military class.

The answer of Gen. Cantuária, commander of the military district to the club at Rio de Janeiro is evidently not entirely satisfactory to the jacobins. The army, says that general, which conquered for the nation the republican form of government, will certainly never permit republican institutions to be overthrown; but it will always act in accord with the legal government, to which, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution, it owes obedience.

Lieut. Col. Arraipe, commander of the garrison of Rio Grande, says that the troops under his command are always at the orders of the government for suppressing attempts at restoration and all other subversive movements.

Col. Carlos Telles says the garrison of Bagé, under his command, although attaching little importance to the monarchist propaganda, responds nevertheless to the appeal of the club, which it promises to support in its resistance to monarchy.

The answer of Col. Arraipe is considered so unsatisfactory by the Castilhistas that they are plotting for the transfer of the 26th battalion to Rio Grande, so that Sampaio may take command of the garrison of this place.

Marshal Isidoro Fernandes, Col. Fortuna, president of the military club at Porto Alegre, Col. Tupy, commander of the 30th battalion stationed

at Santa Maria, and some other officers of inferior rank, all promise support to the resolutions embodied in the motion voted on the 21st.

The execution of the new law on the jury is encountering difficulties. This law, our readers will remember, reduces the number of jurymen to five and requires the discussion among the jurors for the purpose of arriving at a verdict to be held in open court. At a trial in the city of Rio Grande on the 28th inst., Judge Aleides Lima refused to permit this, declaring that the law is unconstitutional. The action of the judge is said to have caused a good impression in the court-room and it is believed that he will have the earnest sympathy and support of the people in the struggle with Julio de Castilhos which will doubtless result from his decision.

Although there is apparently little hope of ever freeing the people of Rio Grande from the domination of Castilhos by peaceful means, the political parties in the state are said to be organising. At Cangussú the federalists have chosen a general executive committee and several local committees. The autonomist (Fluminense) party is very active and it is said, present candidates at the municipal elections to be held at Uruguanana and Taquary. This party has recently been joined by Dr. Domingos Kocha, prosecuting attorney at Rio Grande. It is stated that Dr. Assis Brasil on his arrival in May will formally assume the control of the party.

Julio de Castilhos has dismissed the district judge at Jaguação. The dismissal is considered illegal and the question will be carried before the courts.

It is stated that Col. Thomaz Flores has discovered arms and ammunition that were hidden by the irregular government troops when their disbandment was ordered. There is said to be much more of this war material concealed in various parts of the state.

Lieut. Manoel Rutilio Araújo is to be tried by court martial for a shortage in the military chest. Col. Celestino de Castro, for reasons that are not stated, insists on resigning the office of commander of the military school.

Dr. Almeida Pires, who some time ago treacherously attacked and wounded the federalist Afonso Nunes, has been indicted.

On account of the appointment of Werneck as intendente of Rio Grande, the *Rio Grande do Sul* has come out in opposition to Castilhos.

Cantúria, commander of the district, has tendered his resignation.

João Francisco has expressed his approval of the motion voted on the 21st inst. at the military club.

The *Echo do Sul* says that in the military prison at Bagé there are six prisoners who have been there for nearly 20 months without trial. The unfortunate persons are ill-treated not only by their custodians, but also by the military prisoners.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—The steamer *Wadsworth*, which recently arrived, from New York, brought 6 Baldwin locomotives for the Central railway.

—The total length of the lines of the Sapucahy railway now in operation is 410 kilometres, of which 184 have been constructed since 1892. On these lines there are 28 stations.

—The state government of Espírito Santo has loaned 600,000\$ to the Companhia Estrada de Ferro de Itabapoana ao Calçado and the same sum to the Companhia Estrada de Ferro de S. Mathews a Aymorés. The contract with the former company was signed on the 27th inst.

—On Friday one of the evening papers published an abstract of the new regulations of the Central railway. The newboys offered the paper for sale with the cry of "Grande desastre na estrada de ferro." It is possible that they were right and that the new regulations are really disastrous.

—On the 22nd inst., at the station of Parahyba do Sul on the Central railway a drunken man fell from the platform on the track just as the express train was approaching. The station-master rushed to the man's assistance and proceeded to drag him from the track and the engine driver succeeded in stopping the train just as the locomotive reached the two men.

—By the new regulations of the Central railway the following salaries will be paid to some of the officers of the road: 24,000\$ per annum and 500\$000 for expenses to the director; 15,000\$ per annum and 100\$000 per diem for travelling expenses to each of the four sub-directors; 12,000\$ per annum and 6\$ per diem for each assistant; 9,600\$ per annum for each resident engineer and 6,000\$ for his assistant; 9,600\$ for the intendente.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—As anticipated the appointment of a jacobin adjutant-general has forced the resignation of Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça, the assistant to Marshal Bittencourt.

—Consul Gustavo de Vasconcellos has been transferred from Cayenne to Salto and Dr. Ignacio José Alves de Souza Junior has been appointed consul at Cayenne.

—Col. Cavalcanti evidently does not believe in a government founded on the choice of the people. He asserts that there is no government that is not upheld by material force.

—On Monday, 23rd inst., the minister of marine tendered his resignation, which on Thursday at the earnest request of the President he reluctantly consented to withdraw.

—On Sunday at the workshops of the Empresa Industrial de Serrarias a Vapor on Rua Senador Pompeu one of the walls gave way, causing the fall of a considerable part of the building.

—Col. Thomaz Cavalcanti thinks that the public fails to understand the military officer. There is evidently a misunderstanding somewhere, and of course it is possible that it may be mutual.

—The question is asked: What is the fee for a death certificate in this city? We give it up! In one *proleto* the fee has risen from 1\$500 to 3\$500. Perhaps the *escrivão* bases the fee on the rate of exchange.

—Col. Thomaz Cavalcanti says that the public forms a very incorrect idea of the officers of the army. Does the colonel suppose that the public believes that these officers do not wish to control the government and the country?

—"Gen." Quintino Bocayuva in a speech made at a meeting of jacobins on Wednesday said that he deeply regrets the tolerance of the provisional government. If he considers the decree of Dec. 23, 1893, a proof of tolerance, it would be interesting to learn what is his idea of intolerance.

—Last Thursday night Auctioneer Pimenta Guimarães and some friends, who were criticising at the Stadt. Cohnz the motion voted at the military club, were assailed by several officers of the army. The police is investigating the matter.

—It is stated that the 7th battalion of infantry under the command of Moreira Cesar is to be stationed here. Are not Ewerton Quatros, Leite de Castro, Jeronymo Gonçalves, the yellow fever and the military club sufficient calamities for one poor city?

—Gen. Mallet, who succeeds Gen. Argollo as quarter-master-general of the army, is one of the officers who were incarcerated by Marshal Floriano Peixoto in a convict prison during the reign of terror. Since his release he has been very quiet and his present views are not known to the public.

—During the week since our last report there have been 224 deaths from yellow fever reported, which is a slight increase on the preceding week. The highest number reported for one day was 48 for the 25th. The total for the month up to and including the 29th was 938, or an average of 31.3 a day.

—Col. Thomaz Cavalcanti says that the officers of the army would have dispensed with the motion they voted on the 21st inst. if they had felt certain that the public knows them as well as they know each other. In all probability the public knows them as well as they know themselves, but is afraid to say so.

—The *Pais* says that the military people would have humiliated themselves if in their motion they had simply declared their solidarity with the government. On this point, we think, there is room for doubt; but there can certainly be no doubt as to what the government did when it declared its solidarity with the military people.

—The *Pais* publishes the following telegram from Pará:—"The astonishing attitude of the military club causes a serious impression here and the public wishes to know what strong motives for this ill-considered association can have." The *Pais* should reply that a monarchist paper was about to be started in this capital, which so frightened the army that a pronunciamento was considered necessary.

—On the 23rd inst., when the janitor of the caixa de amortização locked the door of that building, he shut up some workmen who were engaged in making repairs. The commander of the force stationed there discovered at 9 o'clock p. m. the presence of the workmen in the building, but was unable to release them because he could not find the janitor with the key. So they had to spend the night in confinement.

—We may have overlooked the explanation, but we must confess our inability to understand why Mr. Charles Weiner, the well-known French traveller, who is now in São Paulo, is always described as "the French minister." Mr. Weiner is not the diplomatic representative of France in this country, nor are we aware that he holds any diplomatic position whatever. Why then should he be called a "minister"?

—José Peixoto, son of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto, having been tried on the charge of desertion, was acquitted last Thursday by the Supremo Tribunal Militar. We understand that the instigator of Gen. Machado Bittencourt in causing this soldier to be tried was one of the causes that tended to aggravate the bad feeling engendered between him and Gen. Vasques by the latter's treatment of Gen. Galvão.

—Col. José Christino, commander of the 9th regiment of cavalry, has sent to the press a communication containing the following statement:—"As a soldier, trained in the strictest principles of discipline and respect for law, I am opposed to all military meetings and pronunciamentos, and for this reason I took no part in that meeting. I am not a politician and do not devote myself to subjects connected with politics."

—Among the details of the past week was that of Dr. Americo Brásileense de Almeida Mello, a member of the supreme court, a prominent lawyer and formerly a professor of the São Paulo law school. Like the great majority of his profession, he made law a hand-maid to politics. He held many important political offices both under the Sonarchy and the republic. He was a native of Coimbra, São Paulo.

—Col. Thomaz Cordeiro, in answer to a circular of the military club, states that the 10th battalion under his command will maintain its discipline and obey the orders of the lawful authorities.

—Some days ago the *Pais* stated that over 40 ex-revolutionary officers had signed a declaration favorable to the motion voted at the military club. Although challenged to give the names of those officers, it has not been able to do so and six ex-revolutionists, Lieuts. Pin Torrey, Monteiro de Barros, Oliveira Sampaio, Alberto de Cunha, Delamare, and Thompson, have already publicly disclaimed having signed any such document.

—If all the reports are true the people of Brazil are much more in need of sanitary improvements than they are of either military protection or republican institutions. The government that will improve their conditions, add to their resources and happiness, protect their lives and property, educate their children, and let them enjoy all these salutary blessings without threats of conscription or the insatiable exactions of the tax-gatherer, will have our unanimous vote.

—A telegram from Cachoeiras announces the death at that place on the 27th inst. of Dr. Aristides da Silveira Lobo, one of the founders of the republic, a member of the provincial government and senator for the federal district. He was one of those for which we have no word of commendation, and we leave it therefore to the judgment of posterity. He was a man of strong passions and extreme views. Illness and insanity compelled his retirement from public life in 1893. His friends took him to Europe for treatment, but without result. Since then he has been living in retirement at Cachoeiras.

—On last Tuesday the municipal council of this city adopted the following motion:—"The municipal council of the federal district, the genuine and immediate representative of the people, in whose bosom is sheltered the government of the republic of the United States of Brazil, once more affirms its unshakable republican faith and protests its decided solidarity, in defence of the institutions embodied in the constitution of the 24th of February, with the praiseworthy and venerable President of the republic." A motion of Adhemar de Faria Carneiro endorsing the attitude of the military club was withdrawn.

—The Rio correspondent of the *Comm. do S. Paulo* telegraphed that journal on the 25th that the real purpose of the recent military pronunciamento was to overthrow the government. The first draft of the motion presented was verbally hostile to the government, but the wording was subsequently changed. Of course the demonstration succeeded, for the government adopted the idea of "opposing the monarchists," and has permitted its influence to be used in obtaining adhesions. The movement has not succeeded so fully as anticipated, however, for its violence has aroused both opposition and distrust.

—"Who saved the republic?"—"Marshal Floriano."—"Perfectly correct, with two slight modifications. In the first place the republic has not been saved, and in the second place it was not Marshal Floriano that saved it. If you doubt it, read the motion of the military men and you will see that the republic, far from having been saved, is surrounded with dangers that threaten its very existence. Consequently the story of Marshal Floriano's having saved the republic is merely a fable, invented for the purpose of seeking to justify the military murders, arbitrary arrests, squandering of public money and other crimes committed in 1893 and 1894."

—In the resolutions adopted on last Tuesday by the officers of the police-brigade and by those of the national guard, no direct reference is made to the motion voted at the military club. The resolution of the officers of the police brigad promises to uphold the republic and as a supreme guarantee thereof the lawful authorities. The national guard in its resolution says that it is united and ready to defend by the side of the government the country and the republic. Powerless to punish the insult and ordination of the military men, the government is endeavoring to make the best of the matter by adopting their motion and to counteract its effect by obtaining motions in its favor from other officers.

—Gen. Argollo has been appointed adjutant-general of the army. This officer, who commanded the government troops in Santa Catharina in October and November, 1893, was removed from his command and succeeded by Gen. Pego, when he allowed the revolutionists to get possession of that state. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the forces at Niterói, and on the 9th of February, 1894, the 5,000 men at his order were surprised and partially defeated by Admiral Saldanha da Gama at the head of 500 marines. Gen. Argollo is believed to be an ultra jacobin and it is probable that Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça and other anti-jacobins in the adjutant-general's office will have to resign.

—The *Jornal do Brasil*, having stated that it had received patriotic communications from private and non-commissioned officers of the army in regard to the political affairs of the country, the war office has ordered the matter to be investigated. That paper contends that soldiers have just as much right to express their opinion as officers, and asserts that all such communications which it received show that the soldiers are true to the government and that it is useless for any one to count on them either to restore the monarchy, or to depose President Prudente de Moraes. The *Pais* of yesterday says it is authorized by the minister of war to say that these communications were not signed by anyone connected with the garrison of this city.



—From Col. Cavalanti's article in the *Gazeta de Noticias* of last Wednesday it is evident that he and those who think like him do not understand that, while as individuals they have a right to prefer, as officers of the army they must accept the government chosen by the people. They also evidently fail to realize that it is not their duty to vote motions in the detriment of discipline, but to await silently and obey the wishes of the government.

—The 2nd assistant police delegate has reported on the disappearance of Alexandre Tavares Coutinho, who is said to have been sent to the Santa Barbara hospital on the 15th of last September. He says in his report that the "administration of the hospital of the Santa Casa de Misericordia, the department of public health and assistance and of the hospitals subordinate to the Instituto Sanitário Federal, have by unknown means caused to disappear the Portuguese citizen Alexandre Tavares Coutinho." He supposes him to be the person who is reported under the name of Alfredo José do Tula to have died at the Jurupiba hospital on the 16th of that month, but the information which he was able to obtain is insufficient to establish anything like certainty on this point.

—In view of the present aspect of public affairs and political prisoners, would it not be well to think about the purpose of ascertaining whether it is possible to obtain—*for love, or money*—more comfortable quarters than the pest-holes furnished them in 1893-94, which were certainly disgraceful to the government and fatal to the health of the prisoners. As Prudente is under some obligation in the press, we do not feel that we are asking too much in requesting him to see whether he has sufficient influence to obtain for the newspaper men the Frigido palace, which rumor persists in selling to the government, by close dealing, which, as any veteran of 93-94 will tell you, is a *résumé* in Brazilian political prison, it might be made to hold all sorts of; and, if not, none of us, we are sure, would be so selfish as to refuse to yield his place to a new comer.

—Capt. Emilio Campello, commander of the cruiser *Pernambuco*, has given a salutary lesson in the military club here. When he received their communication enclosing the motion voted on the 21st inst., he sent it to the commander of the naval division to which the following remark is written:—"Returned to the office, I will make any use of it that he deems advisable. These headquarters have nothing to do with the motions of clubs." Capt. Campello accordingly informed the directors of the military club that he was unable to comply with their request since the regulations by which he is governed do not permit the commanders of war vessels to take part in political discussions.

—Capt. Rodrigo da Rocha, commander of the ironclad *Riachuelo*, in answering the letter of the secretary of the military club, who had asked for his concurrence in the motion voted on the 21st inst., makes use of some very plain language. He says that his conduct in the past is sufficient guarantee for his conduct in the future. Noisy demonstrations of zeal are to be expected only from officers who seek by means of such display to obtain desirable positions and who for this purpose make use of the generous feelings and enthusiasm of some of their comrades and the credulity, simplicity and want of reflection of others. He does not believe, he says, that the obligations assumed at the military club will be any guarantee for the conduct of such persons, nor contribute in the least to preserve from corruption those who are susceptible of being corrupted. Not occupying a political office, he feels that he has no claim in the right of controlling the political affairs of the country. He desires order, peace, tranquility and confidence and he consequently cannot approve of military meetings, which may be interpreted as having some hidden purpose and which in any case paralyse social activity, destroy confidence and are subversive of discipline.

—On last Wednesday a merchant on Rua do Catete sent one of his clerks to distribute some handbills announcing his house. A policeman took it into his head that those handbills were monarchist manifestos, and, holding an open air meeting with himself, unanimously passed a resolution to save the institutions of the country. This he successfully accomplished by arresting the clerk, who was taken to the nearest police station. The institutions of the country being now out of danger, the merchant went to work to secure the release of his clerk. He accordingly called on the police inspector, who intimately was able to read, and showed him one of the handbills, thus demonstrating that he was conspiring, not to restore the monarchy, but to secure a large custom for his establishment. The inspector allowed him that without an order from the police himself of the district he would not release that prisoner, even if the chief of police himself should demand it. The delegate lives at Gavea, which is five or six miles from Rua do Catete; but, as the merchant did not wish his clerk to spend the night in prison, there was nothing for him to do but to take the car for Gavea, although by this time it was after midnight. He reached the delegate's house, then made a dash for the door, but, failing to raise the occupant, returned without accomplishing his object. Early next morning he and another friend of the prisoner went to work and obtained an order for the latter's release, and were much surprised, on reaching the police station, to find that the clerk had already been set at liberty. Of course they were glad that the prisoner was released, but were naturally angry on account of having been made to undergo so much useless labor and annoyance. Why should there not be an action for false imprisonment in such a case?

—In the opinion of some persons the monarchists served as a lightning rod for Prudente. According to this theory the military people, who had been raising their wrath for some time, had prepared their thunderbolt for the President, but, unable to restrain themselves, launched it at the monarchists, who happened to make their appearance at the psychological moment. Of course we have not seen the last of them, but let us hope that, having thus found relief for their overcharged feelings, they will at least give us a short respite.

—Col. Percilio de Carvalho Fonseca, commander of the 1st battalion of sappers and miners, has informed the secretary of the military club, who sent him a copy of the motion voted on the 21st inst., that he is a soldier obedient to orders and knows how to do his duty and that he thinks that it is unnecessary to vote motions which cannot fail to excite the apprehensions of the people. He says that, if every man will do his duty, the republic will get along well enough, and the army, instead of exciting the dread of the people, will win their confidence and esteem.

#### BIRTH.

On 25th March, the wife of Alfred Godfrey, of a daughter.

#### THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The secretary of the Strangers' Hospital wishes to call the attention of shipmasters and others who may need its services, to the vital necessity of having the best medical advice on the first symptoms of illness, however slight they may be. A day's delay in this respect may be the determining factor between life and death. It occurs every epidemic year that scores of lives are lost simply because of this fatal delay in submitting to treatment, and as these delays are more common among those who are strangers in this city, or who follow some active, out-door occupation, it becomes necessary to re-iterate the warning so frequently given on this subject.

During the past week two lives have been lost, apparently through this lamentable neglect. A shipmaster, after being ill some days, resolved to go to the hospital, and was found to be in a hopeless condition on his arrival there. He lived only a few hours. Then again, on Saturday an engineer, who had been at work up to 1 o'clock that morning, was obliged to stop work on account of illness, and was sent to the hospital that afternoon. He had been feeling ill three or four days. He died, however, before he reached the hospital, and the physician who saw him pronounced it yellow fever.

As the Strangers' Hospital was established to cure the sick, its directors and professional staff are naturally desirous that patients should come in time. They know that the patient who comes after having been three or four days ill with yellow fever, has all the chances against him. They wish to urge, therefore, that every patient should have medical advice and enter the hospital in the first stages of the disease so that they may have a fair chance to cope with an enemy dangerous enough even under the most favorable circumstances.

The secretary also desires to say that whenever possible the patient should see the Hospital physician, Dr. Raymundo Bandeira, at his office in the city, No. 75 Rua 17 de Março, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. This request of course does not apply to subscribers, nor to urgent cases, but whenever possible it will facilitate treatment and may be the means of averting serious consequences. With yellow fever, it should be remembered, every moment is of vital consequence and skilled treatment in its first stages ought not to be neglected.

#### COFFEE NOTES.

—In the vicinity of Juiz de Fora the coffee crop promises to be large this year, though inferior to that of 1895.

—Owing to a two years' drought on the Pacific side of Nicaragua the coffee crop has been much reduced, and instead of the 200,000 expected it is not now believed that the crop will exceed 100,000 quintals. This is the statement of United States Monitor Baker.

—A Colon (Colombia) telegram of the 24th ult., published in the New York papers, says:—"The amount of coffee of the new crop received thus far is much less than is usually received at this time, and indicates that the coffee crop of Central America is not up to the average yield."

—According to recent advices from the interior the continued rains and cool weather have caused an unusually abundant supplementary flowering, and it is anticipated now that the crop of *café das montanhas* this year will be abnormally large. The picking will be later and more troublesome, but the planter is beginning to see his losses from the December drought made good for him.

—The report of the committee appointed by the coffee dealers of this capital, which is published herewith, is valuable for the confession it unconsciously makes. It admits revising its estimates last year at the solicitation of the planters, who invariably underestimate their crops in order to secure better prices. Even when making this reduction, the committee was doubtful, for it soon after said that the shipments would be larger because of reserves from the former crop. And now it proposes to explain the increased shipment by adding in coffee from the new crop, which will certainly be late this year because of the continued rains. An impartial estimate is very much needed.

#### COFFEE CROP FOR 1896-97.

The committee appointed for estimating the coffee crop available for shipment from Rio de Janeiro is of the opinion, in view of information recently obtained from planters, that the growing crop may amount to about 3,750,000 bags in conformity with the estimate already published on the 25th of last December.

After that date there was a late flowering, which on new lands was quite large, but the greater part gave no fruit on account of the heavy rains, which have fallen for the last three months

and which moreover have damaged the other herries and interfered with all agricultural work. There are many fields that have not been hoed, not only on this account but also on account of the constant lack of laborers, which is especially felt in the states of Rio and Minas.

The railway service continues in a disorganized state, especially on the extensive lines of the Leopoldina road, and consequently the shipment of coffee will continue to be slow, as has hitherto been the case, and there is still no security for weight and quality notwithstanding the heavy freight rates now in force.

The crop for 1894-95 whose shipment still continues was calculated at 2,000,000 according to the estimate published on December 6, 1894; but the committee, in view of rectifications of planters, made a reduction of 250,000 bags (declaring, however, on March 20, 1895, that the shipments would be larger on account of a stock of more than 300,000 bags belonging to the former crop. It is now probable that a larger addition will have to be made in consequence of receipts of new coffee which will come to market as soon as the weather permits its preparation and shipment.

Rio de Janeiro, March 27, 1896.

JOAQUIM DE MELLO FRANCO.  
CEZAR DUQUE-ESTRADA & CO.  
MIRANDA JORDÃO & CO.  
QUARIN SILVEIRA & CO.  
ARAÚJO MALA & CO.  
BRUNO & CO.  
HERMANN JORNET.

#### IMPORTS OF COFFEE 1895.

The total imports of coffee in 1895 were 642,318,319 pounds, valued at \$96,512,320, or an average of 15.02 cents per pound. The total movement was as follows:

	Pounds
Imports.....	642,318,319
Exports.....	8,190,476
Net imports or consumption.....	634,127,843
Less lost in roasting 15 per cent.....	95,119,176

Roasted coffee consumed.....	539,008,667
1 lb coffee makes 2 gallons infusion, making gallons consumed as beverage.....	1,078,017,334
Gallons coffee per capita.....	15.4
Beer consumed per capita.....	16.8

Coffee and beer are the popular beverages. The supply of coffee came from the following countries, as follows:

	Pounds
Brazil.....	426,559,035
Other South American countries.....	73,484,884
Central America.....	52,320,272
Mexico.....	36,961,939
West Indies.....	18,532,745
East Indies.....	16,166,002
United Kingdom.....	4,035,274
Netherlands.....	2,739,813
Germany.....	2,228,255
Other parts Asia and Oceania.....	1,870,717
France.....	34,616
Africa.....	3,180,941
All other countries.....	642,318,319

—American Grocer.

#### BUSINESS NOTES.

—The duty on feathers for trimming ladies' hats is 200,000 per kilo.

—The Associação Commercial of Rio Grande has protested against the new tax on cigars.

—The new contract for paving the city of São Paulo is said to call for an expenditure of 1,200,000,000.

—The prefect of Pernambuco has fixed the price of bread at 40 reis per loaf of 70 grammes. This is a reduction from the price charged.

—At the instance of the contractors the municipal government of Pará annulled on the 24th ult. the contract for supplying the city with fresh meat.

—The "Paranaense" insurance company, of Pará, is paying a dividend for the second half of last year at the rate of 67500 per share, or 33 1/2 per cent. per annum.

—The "Commercial" insurance company of Pará is paying a 20 per cent dividend. If this rate is a regular rate, then the rate on insurance risks might well be reduced.

—The minister of finance has decided that olive oil cannot be seized by the custom-house, even if adulterated, unless it contains some substance injurious to the public health.

—It is said that the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has decided to purchase for 80,000 the plantation of Boa Vista, on which it will establish an immigrant depot.

—The February exports of rubber from Manaus amounted to 3,443 tons, of which 1,326 went to the United States and 2,117 to England. The stock on hand February 29th was 510 tons. Of the receipts during the month (2,610 tons) a little over 94 tons came from Pará and Bolivia.

—For the 5th series of bonds the Banco da Republica has received 76 applications amounting to about 120,000,000 and has rejected them all. The sum which it is authorized to issue is only 20,000,000 and in the opinion of the *Jornal do Commercio* this series of bonds never will be issued.

—At the ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the British Bank of South America, held in London on the 26th inst., the directors recommended a dividend of 8s a share for the half year, and a bonus of 4s a share, making a total distribution of 12s a share, or 10 per cent, on the paid up capital for the year.

—According to the report of the Sociedade Encanadora de Café its receipts last year amounted to 1,015,367,508 and its expenses 498,048,307. It paid its shareholders a dividend of 13 1/2 % on a capital of 2,500,000 and carried 64,515,474 to the reserve fund, which at the end of the year amounted to 299,768,866.

—We wish to advise our readers that the last Royal Mail steamer brought a consignment of finer hatter from Buenos Aires for Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Co., which can be obtained at their stores at a very moderate price. This new importation deserves to be encouraged, for it is an important addition to our limited resources in the matter of good food.

—During the month of February the exportation of rubber from Pará amounted to 1,766 metric tons, of which 932 1/2 came from Amazonas and 833 1/2 from Pará. The other exports were 11,400 salled hides and 13,700 ditto inferior quality, 168 dry hides, 10,420 hectolitres castanets, 1,880 kilos decastings and 350 ditto inferior quality, 5,160 kilos of fish glue, 208,539 kilos cacao, and 14,025 ditto inferior quality.

—Dr. Heleodoro Jaramillo, who has the contract for lighting Manaus with electricity, is reported to have succeeded in organizing in New York a company for executing his contract. This company, which is called the Manaus Electric Lighting Company, is slated to have a capital of \$600,000, which may be increased, if necessary, to \$2,000,000. The following are the officers of the company:—President, Robert D. Evans; Treasurer, Charles R. Flint; Secretary, Alfred D. Bug; Members, William M. Ivins, and Heleodoro Jaramillo.

—The cable companies, or rather those which undertake to collect, collate and send press telegrams from abroad, should be possessed of ordinary intelligence and then use it in sending messages. This would seem a self-evident proposition, but it is by no means complied with and we are constantly receiving messages which are not only not true but are ridiculous in their improbability. Of course, they deceive no one who is acquainted with the matters regarding which telegrams are sent, but they do mislead those who have had no occasion to keep themselves informed regarding matters treated. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—There was a curious shareholders' meeting in London on the 3rd inst. The company is called The New Matrix Syndicate, and this was its first annual general meeting. The directors had a "liquid capital" of £15,000 to use, with which they realized a net profit of £11,739 "in connection with the formation of various undertakings of which we approve." In other words, the Syndicate went into the promotion of a diamond mine. Its real business, however, is that of acquiring and selling diamond mines here in Brazil, of which Mr. J. W. Wells possesses a vast fund of carefully guarded information. According to Mr. Wells' statement he has made three voyages to Brazil to secure this property, and will have to come again this year. This time he expects to secure the mines in question and "also the mining rights over several thousand square miles around them, all of which will cost the mere bagatelle," says £2,000 to £3,000. In view of the delicate nature of the negotiation, he could not tell them anything more this time. He asks for a continuation of their confidence and anticipates a "loving reception" when next they meet.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, March 28th.

#### STORAGE AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

We have received the following communication from an important firm of this city:

"Now that we are beginning to understand better the effects of the provisions relating to the custom-house in the new budget it is quite interesting to compare the various storage rates for the last 10 years.

"For this purpose we will select hoos, an article which pays double storage.

"The hoos is an implement that is indispensable to the agriculture of the country, and at this point alone there are imported every year thousands of barrels containing 120 hoos each.

"An invoice of 100 barrels of hoos delivered at this port amounts to 10,000 for an inferior article and 22,000 for an article of better quality.

"The official value of these 100 barrels, weighing 1,800 kilos net, is 24,000, the custom-house deliberately setting aside the abatement of 30 % for which article 28 in the last law distinctly provides.

"Double storage of 3 % for the first month on this sum makes 720; in the second month, 10 %, is 2,400; and in the third, 21 %, is 5,040.

"Leaving the second and third months out of the question, as impossible, it will be seen that a package of hoos of this value has to pay 7200 to simply passing through the custom-house, besides 15000 for labor and 35000 for duties.

"To call this monstrous would be making use of too mild a term, if there were no certainty that the legislator did not give the matter a moment's reflection. It is really something calculated to astonish even our friends, the admirers of our 'Unidade,' who send us all these hoos.

"Let us proceed to compare:

#### STORAGE OF 100 BARRELS OF HOES:

Official value	1st month	2nd month	3 months
1886-87 6,000\$000	600\$000	120\$000	360\$000
1888-89 9,600\$000	960\$000	192\$000	576\$000
1890-92 12,000\$000	1200\$000	240\$000	720\$000
1893-94 12,000\$000	2400\$000	480\$000	1,680\$000
1895 12,000\$000	3600\$000	720\$000	2,160\$000
1896 24,000\$000	7200\$000	2,400\$000	5,040\$000

"Storage then amounts this year for the first month to ten times what it was in 1886 when simple storage was 1/2 % on the official value up to two months, 1 % up to four months, 1 1/2 % up to six months and 2 % for every month thereafter, being now 1 1/2 % for the first month, 2 1/2 % up to the end of the second month and 3 1/2 % for every month thereafter.

"The trapiche Sudo, which is a private establishment, charges the same rates and if any one complains sends him to the custom-house which crowds that warehouse with merchandise while its own rooms are almost empty."





North Star	Norfolk	..
Nithsdale (40)	Leith	28 Feb
Normandy	New York	20 Feb
Norddeutscher	Cable	8 Feb
Olympia	Hamburg	..
Petropolis	Glasgow	..
Reberfusa	London	2 March
Rifondo	Cardiff	15 Feb
Regal George	Leith	..
Sava	Christiansund	3 Feb
Serra	Opotio	..
Sidham	Swansea	21 Feb
Soud of Zaf	Glasgow	19 Feb
Santa Rosa	Marshall	28 Feb
Seaboard (Sta)	Hamburg	..
Phoenia	Hamburg	21 Feb
Whitwood	Midille	21 Dec

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Mar. 23	James R.	Southampton	Royal Mail
24	Albion	Glasgow	A. Frith & Co.
24	Norfolk	Cardiff	Royal Mail
24	Northgate	London	Wilson Sons & Co.
24	Brinsberg	New York	Nelson, M. & C.
25	Windsor	Manchester	do
25	Laurel	River Plate	Royal Mail
25	Daube	do	do
25	Egyptian	do	do
25	Wattburg	Rio de Janeiro	do
26	Calcutta	Rangoon	Norton, M. & C.
26	Madison	do	do
27	D. de Genova	do	do
27	Capri	do	do
27	K. P. Williams	do	do
27	Ita	do	do
27	St. of Dover	do	do
27	Belgrano	do	do
28	Ita	do	do
28	Campania	do	do
28	Arday	do	do
28	London Castle	do	do
28	N. Colombia	do	do
28	Barran	do	do
28	Udell	do	do
28	Fountain	do	do
28	Berence	do	do
28	W. Brant	do	do
28	Circulo	do	do

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 23	Kaffir Pt.	New York	Sundries
23	Bombay	Bombay	Sundries
23	Porto Alegre	Rio de Janeiro	Sundries
23	Volmer	River Plate	do
23	G.P. Bonifacio	do	do
23	Dumby	Southampton	Sundries
23	Acacia	Glasgow	do
23	Egyptian	do	do
23	Kraze	Santos	do
23	D.S. Schulz	Buenos Aires	Ballast
23	Madison	do	do
23	D. de Genova	do	do
23	Mozart	New York	Coffee
23	Hamilton	do	Sundries
23	Manicha	New York	Coffee
23	Belgrano	Hamburg	Sundries
23	Ita	do	do
23	Brinsberg	do	do
23	Capri	do	do
23	St. of Dover	do	do
23	London Castle	do	do

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 30th.

Circulation	Public Funds	
261,055,800	Stock 5% currency (apolliter).....	957,000 = 957,000
102,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	944,000 = 944,000
121,640,000	Gold Loan 1898, 6%.....	1,310,000
18,541,500	Do do 1899, 4 1/2 %.....	—
24,761,500	Do do 1899, 4 1/2 %.....	—
16,868,500	State of Espirito Santo.....	—
17,300,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	—
7,339,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	—
4,000,000	—	1,005,000 =

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
10,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 1/2 % Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 1/2 % Jan. 96
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10,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 1/2 % Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 1/2 % Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 1/2 % Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 1/2 % Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 1/2 % Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 1/2 % Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 1/2 % Jan. 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
10,000,000	Bahia & Minas.....	400	—
10,000,000	Murumbauho.....	400	—
10,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	400	—
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	400	—
10,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	400	—
10,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itapua.....	400	—
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	400	—

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000	Jardim Botânico.....	200	— Jan. 96
14,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— Jan. 96

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000	Alliança.....	200	— Feb. 96
10,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 96
10,000,000	Canoca.....	200	— Feb. 96
10,000,000	Companhia Industrial.....	200	10 1/2 % Jan. 96
10,000,000	D. Leite.....	200	10 1/2 % Jan. 96
10,000,000	Industrial Miteria.....	200	6 1/2 % Aug. 95
10,000,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	— Jan. 96
10,000,000	Peçaria.....	200	— Jan. 96
10,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	— Jan. 96
10,000,000	Santa Luiza.....	200	— Jan. 96

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 30th, 1896.

NAME	2	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
America	log M. B. T. res	615 Feb	4 Modity	V. W. Goun & Co.
Argentine	log D. res	575 Mar	12 Balm re.	W. W. Goun & Co.
Austrian	log Alberto	147 Mar	23 P. Alegre	Forster
British	log Emma	365 Feb	11 Marcellis	Forster
Danish	log H. G. Closby	279	..	..
Dutch	log H. G. Closby	279	..	..
German	log H. G. Closby	279	..	..
Italian	log H. G. Closby	279	..	..
Norwegian	log H. G. Closby	279	..	..
Portuguese	log H. G. Closby	279	..	..
Spanish	log H. G. Closby	279	..	..
Swedish	log H. G. Closby	279	..	..

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

## Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

## WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of advantage:

1. They consume 500 lbs gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of art, they are endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price,

50, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Ask for



Chateau Lalugay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER &amp; Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

## LONDON STORE

This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines, Liqueurs and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes &amp; Marques

Ouvidor No. 34.

## Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$000 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Paulo, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

## Companhia Servicos de Portos

Office:

No. 64, Rua do General Camara

Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

## H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General  
Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA,

Esplanada Santa, Brazil

P. O. Box 45.

Cable address: ORTON.

## Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE  
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland  
POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all  
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on  
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## FILTROS PASTEUR FILTROS

VENDEM-SE NO DEPOSITO  
DOS UNICOS AGENTES

de la Société anonyme du

FILTRE CHAMBERLAND  
SYSTÈME PASTEUR  
PARIS

Para o Brasil  
EMANUELE CRESTA & C.  
44, rua da Quitanda, 44  
RIO DE JANEIRO

## ALPINE HOUSE

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 68

On the line of Silvestre highway, SANTA THEREZA.  
To be reached in 35 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position  
and most beautiful view upon the bay, city and islands,  
being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill,  
and entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore,  
a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.  
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a  
large forest.  
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES  
from superior calendared papers of various colors.  
American Commercial Envelopes,  
made from the best white and tinted papers.

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the  
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.  
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

## To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with  
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture  
of Nectandra Amara, which might come  
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or  
any other disarrangement of the stomach  
for intestines, so frequent during travels.  
This marvellous remedy is accompanied  
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:  
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate  
its use among natives and foreigners. For  
sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at  
the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S.  
Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

## THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



### SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

**Simplicity.**—Has fewer by six hundred  
parts than any other type-bar machine,  
thus reducing liability of getting out of  
order. Any intelligent person can un-  
derstand and operate it.

**Durability.**—All metal, except the key-  
tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed  
of the best material, by the most skilled  
workmen.

**Alignment.**—The type-bars are guided,  
thus ensuring exact and permanent align-  
ment.

**Speed.**—The expertness of the operator is  
absolutely the only limit to its speed.

**Visible Writing.**—Every letter is shown  
as soon as struck, and the work remains  
in sight. Corrections are thus easily  
made, and context verified.

**Manifolding.**—The stroke is downward,  
direct, and powerful, making it the most  
perfect manifold and mimeographer on  
the market.

**Repairs.**—Owing to every part being in-  
terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-  
variably make what few repairs may be  
needed themselves, thus saving cost of  
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-  
tremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without  
changing parts.

**Type Cleaning.**—The types are cleaned  
in five seconds time, without touching  
with hands.

**Ribbon Changing.**—No soiling of hands  
or loss of time in changing ribbons, the  
latter being reeled from the spool on  
which it is purchased to the machine  
spool.

**Keyboard.**—Has the standard keyboard,  
with capital shift, locking shift, and  
celluloid keys—the latter being black  
and white, as recommended by eminent  
oculists.

**A Time Saver.**—Owing to its automatic  
paper shift ribbon changing device, ease  
in making corrections, quickness of type  
cleaning, and the fact that the work is  
always in sight, it is the greatest time-  
saving writer manufactured.

**Appearance.**—Without exception, the  
handsomest typewriter made, beautifully  
nickled and japanned—an ornament as  
well as an article of necessity.

**Work.**—Its work is clean, clear cut, and  
beautiful in appearance. Samples che-  
erfully furnished upon application.

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

## Relojoaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public  
Departments, Banks, Companies,  
Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also  
for all articles concerning Watches and  
Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

## THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,  
LIPTON'S Hams,  
LIPTON'S Jams,  
LIPTON'S Pickles,  
LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

## Champagne Piper Heidsieck

From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

## A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the  
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of MENSA.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia).

RODENBERG & Co.

GENE. KLINGBERG, Detmold (Lithographs).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

## Dr. Valdés Garcia's

MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892  
Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of  
Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the  
London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton.  
The result of their analysis made on the 30th Nov-  
ember, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of  
peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable  
proteins.

It is the only preparation which can be said to  
be a tonic and most nourishing food.

Depôt at

No. 81, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

## IZAL

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant.  
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera  
and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results  
during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be re-  
commended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.  
Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies  
It does not damage the decks.

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

NESTOR SAMPAIO,

Rua do Alfanega, 40

Rio de Janeiro.

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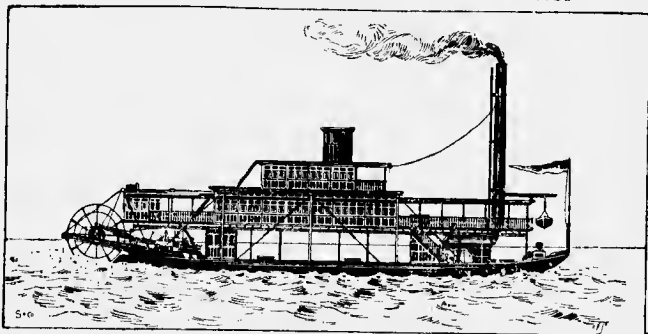
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